

25 per cent Discount  
FOR CASE  
FROM  
SATURDAY, 1st Aug., '08.  
(until further notice)  
On all MILLINERY GOODS.  
Smart Selection of RIVER and  
TRAVELLING HATS.  
M. GAINS,  
COURT MILLINER,  
HOTEL MANSIONS  
(3rd Floor), HONGKONG,  
(over Messrs Kruse & Co.)

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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FOR CASE  
FROM  
SATURDAY, 1st Aug., '08.  
(until further notice)  
On all MILLINERY GOODS.  
Smart Selection of RIVER and  
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M. GAINS,  
COURT MILLINER,  
HOTEL MANSIONS  
(3rd Floor), HONGKONG,  
(over Messrs Kruse & Co.)

No. 14 159.

號八廿月八年八零百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908

日二初月八年申庚

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month.

## Intimations.

**THORNE'S**  
OLD, VAT

\$15  
PER  
CASE



SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.  
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.  
Post-Entries will be accepted for event No. 3.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,  
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be resumed on TUESDAY, 1st September.  
For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars, apply to  
THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

## WANTED.

On the Peak, or Upper Level, a HOUSE, furnished, for the month of October.  
Apply to  
P. M.  
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.  
Hongkong, August 27, 1908.

## WANTED.

A HOUSE, 4-6 Rooms, furnished preferred, for 6 months from 1st October, Hillside or Peak.  
Apply to  
P. H. TIEDEMANN,  
c/o PEAK HOTEL, or RUSSIAN CONSUL'S Office,  
Des Vaux Road, Prince's Building.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1908.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of Surplus Stock of TUBES, BRASS SOLID DRAWN for surface condensers & external diameter 48 W.G., now lying at H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong. The quantities are approximately as follows:  
Untinned { 15' 6" long, 370 No. say 106,500  
          { 8' 9" long, 515 No. say 106,500  
          { 8' 4" long, 410 No. say 106,500  
Tinned 20' to 24' long, 485 No. say 106,500.  
The above Tubes are sold without any guarantee given or implied as to the pressure at which they can be safely used. They can be inspected by prospective purchasers at any time during the ordinary working hours of the Yard. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the quantities shown above.  
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than Noon, on the 4th September, 1908.  
The highest or any Tender is not necessarily accepted.  
(Sd.) H. HESLAND,  
Naval Store Officer.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO., of No. 88, Wellington Street, formerly created by two men named WONG LEONG TECK and CHOA HAN YUEN, and that now WONG LEONG TECK, retiring from the said Business for a different business, invites CHOA HAN YUEN to take his share (i.e., to say to assign his profit share) to Choa Han Yuen with effect from the 15th day of 7th Moon. If there should be any amount of Mortgage, Loan, etc., due prior to the date hereof, WONG LEONG TECK has to manage himself personally, and it does not concern the Assignee (i.e., Choa Han Yuen). This is hereby declared clearly in order to prevent future disputes.  
Dated this 22nd day of 7th Moon of 'Mo Shan' Year.  
Published by CHOA HAN YUEN,  
The Assignee.

**THE OWL GRILL ROOM**  
HAS REMOVED  
TO MORE CONVENIENT PREMISES  
29 & 31, Des Vaux Road.  
Near the Mutual Savings.  
Special Rates for Monthly Dinners.  
Tiffin ... .. \$2.00 per Month.  
Full Board ... \$4.00.  
FARMER GAIL COOK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
HARRY NEWBOLD, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1908.

## Business Notices.

**W. S. BAILEY & CO.**  
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.  
FOUNDERS & BOILERMAKERS.

RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, MOTOR BOATS  
HIGH-SPEED AND SHALLOW-DRAFT VESSELS A SPECIALITY  
ESTIMATES FOR ALL IRON AND STEEL WORK.  
NEW LAUNCH FOR SALE.

TELEPHONE: 187 and K. 21. CABLES: Sanyama, Hongkong.

**BORDEN'S**  
**'GOLD SEAL'**  
CONDENSED MILK.

MADE by the ORIGINATORS OF CONDENSED MILK who for 40 YEARS have devoted all their energies to the production of the HIGHEST QUALITY SANITARY MILK in which Gail Borden was the pioneer. A fact worthy of your consideration:  
Stands Supreme for PURITY, RICHNESS AND FLAVOUR. WARRANTED TO KEEP LONGER THAN MILK OF ANY OTHER MANUFACTURE.  
CONNELL BROS. COMPANY, Sole Importers.  
Hongkong, July 14, 1908.

**THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH CO.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'FENDIDO' TELEPHONE: Office No. 748.  
A. B. C. CODE. WORKS No. 74.  
LAUNCHES FOR SALE, HIRE, OR CHARTER.  
For Picnic, Shooting, Bathing Parties, Towing, &c.  
Launches for Hire, lying off Blake Pier during the day.  
For the convenience of one clients the Office will also be open on Sunday from 9 to 11 a.m.  
OFFICES: ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING (SECOND FLOOR).  
GORDON & CO., General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1908.

**WILKS & JACK, LD.**

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.  
FREEZOR ELECTRIC FANS.

Cheapest  
and  
Best  
'9' to 16'  
SIZES  
IN STOCK  
60 to 200  
Volts.

**BRACKET & DESK TYPES**

THREE SPEEDS  
LARGEST STOCK CARRIED OF ALL  
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.  
LAMPS, CABLES, BELLS, FITTINGS, TELEPHONES.  
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.  
STEAM DYNAMO SETS 40 TO 120 LIGHTS IN STOCK.  
WITTON DYNAMOS.  
PETER OIL ENGINES 24 TO 14 BHP IN STOCK.  
**OSRAM**  
ELECTRIC LAMPS.  
TUNGSTEN METALLIC FILAMENT.  
70% SAVING EFFECTED  
OVER ORDINARY ELECTRIC LAMPS.  
CANDLE POWER 30  
LIFE 1,500 HOURS AVERAGE.  
CURRENT COST 1 CENT PER HOUR.  
CURRENT CONSUMPTION 1 WATT PER C.P.  
A 30 Candle Power Osram Lamp will give DOUBLE THE  
Light of a 16 c.p. ordinary Lamp at HALF THE Cost.  
Greatly increased light! Greatly reduced current bill!  
ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS INVITED. LARGE STOCK CARRIED.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**WILKS & JACK, LD.**  
14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE 358. TELEGRAMS: MARINEWORK.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1908.

**OREGON PINE LUMBER.**

THE UNDERSIGNED have a Large Quantity of the ABOVE in all Sizes in Stock.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1908.

**CHEE WING & Co.**  
27, 28 and 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)  
HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN  
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,  
IRON WARE, &c.  
STEEL CORDS AND TIES,  
CORRUGATED IRON, FIG IRON, &c.  
Suitable for  
Ship, Engineering and House Building.  
Telephone No. 708. 1193

**WEST RIVER TRIPS FROM HONGKONG.**

Round Trip 4 Days.  
Comfortable Steamers—Delightful Climate.  
THE most interesting and picturesque scenery in South China.  
For further information, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents, West River British S.S. Co.  
Hongkong, October 25, 1907.

**THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.**

8 and 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
WILL OPEN SHORTLY.  
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY  
MANAGER, Howloon Hotel.

## Business Notices.

**BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED**

(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

**WILL REMOVE**

THEIR OFFICE, AT THE END OF AUGUST, TO

**No. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS**

GROUND FLOOR,  
(ENTRANCE FROM CHATER ROAD AT CORNER NEXT QUEEN'S  
STATUE).

Telegrams: 'Asbestos', Hongkong. Telephone No. 501.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Telephone 97.

ARE NOW SHOWING NEW DESIGNS

**LACE CURTAINS**

4, 4 1/2 AND 5 YDS. LONG \$5.50 to \$25.00 per Pair.

**NEW CURTAIN MUSLINS**

PLAIN, FIGURED AND SPOT.

Lace and Insertion and Figured Etruscan.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**THE SINCERE CO.**

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

TAILORS, HATTERS & MERCERS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Drapery, Silks, Watches, Clocks, Crockery, Ironmongery,  
Grocery, Furniture, Rattan Ware, Tobaccos, Cigars,  
Cigarettes, Sewing Machines.

Our Prices are marked in plain figures.

Hongkong, September 28, 1907.

**MEE CHEUNG & CO.,**

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

**TYPHOON PICTURES NOW ON SALE.**

STUDIO—ICE HOUSE STREET. STORE—BEACONSFIELD ARCADE  
Hongkong, February 18, 1908.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL.**

UNRIVALED FOR COMFORT AND COINAGE.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.

MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

**PEAK HOTEL.**

ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tsimshai Terrace, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent islands for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day Mex. Telegraphic Add: 'Peak Hotel.'  
Town Office: 3, DUNDAS STREET.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

**ORIENTAL HOTEL.**

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 197.

Mrs. M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

THE Band of the 13th Rajputs will play choice selections during and after Dinner on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1908.

For particulars, apply to  
Hongkong, September 24, 1907.

**C. FRERICKS, Manager.**

**HOTEL BALTIMORE,**

NO. 2, WYNDHAM STREET.

WILL BE RE-OPENED UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1908.

THE HOTEL is situated in a Healthy Locality and will be found Barmly and

GOOD PLAIN MENU. MODERATE TERMS.

For Rates, please apply to THE MANAGERS: HOTEL BALTIMORE,  
D. PAUL & MISS WHITE, Proprietors,  
22, LAND HOUSE.

## Business Notices.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$5.50 per Cask, ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$3.45 per Bag, ex Factory.

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.,**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**FAIRALL & CO.**

7 & 9, PEDDER STREET. TELEPHONE 644.

**DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS**

AND

**GENERAL DRAPERS.**

**LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.**

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I have the pleasure to inform my numerous Customers and the Public in General, that having completed 15 years since starting my Studio in Hongkong, to commemorate the happy occasion, I shall allow 20% DISCOUNT on all Photographic Work with which I may be favoured, during the period of a month, commencing from the 1st SEPTEMBER. I hope and trust my esteemed customers and the general public will not fail to take advantage of the special concession offered to them but once only in the course of a long period.

M. MUMEY, Japanese Photographer,  
Telephone No. 388. 2a, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## SUMMER REQUISITES

Prickly Heat Lotion and Powder

SAFE REMEDIES FOR ALLAYING THE IRRITATION.

**SUN GLASSES.**

**HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.**

FOR THE BATH AND ALL TOILET PURPOSES.

Delicately Perfumed. Half pint bottles, 60 cents.

**VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**

**LIGHT JAPANESE BEER.**

POPULARITY INCREASING EVERY DAY.

**'ASAHI'**  
**'SAPPORO'**

TO BE OBTAINED AT Messrs Caldwell, Macgregor & Co.,  
H. Price & Co., Ltd., A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Victoria  
Dispensary, Chazotte & Co., and also at No. 27, Praya East.

Sole Agents:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, August 21, 1908.

**V. O. S.**

**EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST**

**LIQUEUR**

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE

SOLE AGENTS:

**Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,**

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.



## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.,**  
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW BRITISH OF  
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,  
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.  
S. FALCONER & Co. are Agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND  
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

**WING-KEE & CO.,**

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS. COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

**REMINGTON****TYPEWRITERS**

WITH ALL REQUISITES.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
SOLE AGENTS.  
Hongkong, March 2, 1906

**CROWN ROYAL EXTRA CANVAS**

STRONG TARPAILINGS, MOST RELIABLE QUALITIES, FROM  
**M. C. THOMSON & CO., LTD.,**  
GLASGOW.

ALWAYS IN STOCK WITH  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**MELCHERS & CO.,**  
AND THE PROMINENT SHIPCHANDLERS.

Carbonic Acid in Steel Cylinders and  
Aerated Water Machines.  
ALL ACCESSORIES FOR SAME.

**MELCHERS & CO.**  
**TYPEWRITERS**  
FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE.  
Price Very Cheap.

New Bicycles ('Humber') \$100 each  
REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN.

MOTOR LAUNCHES FOR HIRE from \$2 per hour

SOLE AGENT FOR  
The Famous Humber Cycles.

**DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,**  
Note New Address: 33 & 35, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1908.

**CHAMPAGNE**  
THE LEADING BRAND  
**G.H. MUMM & CO.**  
REIMS



**Sherrin, Tomes & Co.**  
GENERAL AGENTS

**HONG-KONG, CANTON  
& MACAO.**

Hongkong, January 27, 1908.

**OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING  
**KNIFE BOARDS**  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING  
**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS**  
LONDON

## Intimations.



**MITSU BISHI COSHI KWAISHA**  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

**COAL DEPARTMENT.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA,  
OOHI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO,  
SHINNEW AND KAMIYAMADA Col-  
lieries.

SOLE AGENTS for KISHIDAKE, MI-  
YAO, and KIGIO-KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—  
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KASUYI, WAKAMATSU,  
KORE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,  
HANKOW.

TEL. ADDRESSES for above: 'IWASAKI.'  
Codes:—A1, ABO 6th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:  
YOKOHAMA: M. ABADA, Esq.  
CHUNKING: MESSRS CHANGING & Co.  
MANILA: MESSRS MACDONALD & Co.

For particulars, apply to  
H. OISHI,  
Manager,  
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, August 3, 1908.

**VAN****HOUTEN'S****COCOA**

Children never tire of its  
exquisite natural flavour and  
it is as healthful as it is  
delicious.



**BEST &  
GOES FARTHEST.**

BY APPOINTMENT  
SUTTON'S ROYAL SEED  
ESTABLISHMENT

Lists may be seen and Orders received by  
**CHINA EXPRESS CO.,**  
5, Duddell Street.

CABLE ADDRESS: 'EXPEDITION'  
A.D.C. CODE: 'S' Box 154.

AGENTS FOR CONTRACTORS TO  
**IMPERIAL GERMAN & ROYAL  
DANISH PARCEL POST.**

Shipping, Forwarding & Insurance Agents.  
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1907.

**LABUAN COAL.**

THE LABUAN COALFIELDS COM-  
PANY, LTD., are now prepared to  
deliver steamers at LABUAN with good  
fresh quality LABUAN COAL, double  
screened and straight from the mines.  
For further particulars apply to  
BRADLEY & CO.,  
Agents.

Telegraphic Address:  
LABCO LABUAN.

Hongkong, February 27, 1908.

## ARMS AND THE MAN.

The question of the sword with which  
our cavalry should be armed has recently  
been under discussion in some of the Home  
papers. Some writers are in favour of a  
cutting weapon, others, would have one for  
thrusting only while a third party advocates  
a combination of the two. But it does not  
appear to have occurred to most people that  
weapons should be adapted to the national  
idiosyncrasies of the men who are required to  
wield them. In this matter, as in many  
others, there is too great a tendency to  
regard the soldier as a mere machine,  
and insufficient attention is paid to the  
psychological side of human nature. For,  
when all is said, man is the primary in-  
strument in war, whatever may be the  
weapons, whether bows and arrows or  
machine guns.

An in this matter of the sword we take  
at that national characteristics and usage  
from time immemorial should be consulted  
in determining the nature of the weapon.  
Thus the peoples of Southern Europe, the  
Latin races, are accustomed to use a  
thrusting sword; their weapon is the rapier,  
and in all probability it would be found  
that they would naturally thrust with any  
word they were provided with, even if it  
were adapted for cutting purposes. But it  
is different with the Englishman, and other  
peoples of the north, whose national  
weapon, until more recent times was the  
broad sword, adapted for a cutting stroke.  
And it has been found in actual practice  
that so natural does cutting come to the  
Englishman, and to the Scotsman with his  
claymore, that in action the use of the  
bayonet has more often than not been  
discarded, and the clubbed musket used  
instead. This was the experience of the  
Peninsular War. Similarly it is found  
that the British cavalryman, provided with  
a sabre adapted for thrusting, has a tendency  
to use it as a cutting weapon.

In this connection it has been related  
that a Sergeant of the 93rd Highlanders in  
the attack on the Sikandar Bagh at the  
relief of Lucknow, took from a native a  
"tulwar" with which the latter had already  
killed two British soldiers, and wielded it  
with terrific effect, lopping off heads one  
after another. It is generally contended  
that the trust is more effective than the cut;  
here the human element to which we  
have referred has to be considered. It  
depends on the hand which yields the  
weapon, and the hand whose owner  
belongs to a "cutting" nation will prob-  
ably cut more effectively than trust.  
It would seem, therefore, a mistake to  
teach the 'Oriental' soldier, accustomed as  
the people of the East are to the use of a  
cutting weapon, in which they excel, to use  
a thrusting sabre.

As for the nature of the weapon, we  
may well quote an officer who took part  
in the Mutiny campaigns and wrote:  
"Each of the rebels was provided with  
a Government musket, belt and cartridge  
box—in capital order and well provided  
with cartridges. After firing down went  
the musket and out came the sharp-cutting  
native sword. The cut and slashed all  
our horses and men so long as one of their  
hand remained alive. I counted 36 regular  
sepoys lying dead at that spot. To show  
the force with which they cut with their  
native swords it is only necessary to in-  
stance Line Sergeant Wilson who had his  
blade arm completely severed above the  
elbow, and on another occasion the thigh  
of a Gond was cut through at one blow.  
On the other hand I have seen the blunt  
sword of a dragoon bound off the skull  
instead of cleaving it; while on the same  
day a native cut off part of a dragoon's  
foot, shot, sole and all. I have seen a  
dragoon cut a man across the face with  
sufficient force to slice the top of  
his head off, yet he scarcely cut through  
the cheek bones." The dragoon's sword  
were probably not adapted for cutting; at  
any rate, the native sword was no doubt  
superior for this purpose. Of course, the  
dragoon's sword, it will be said, should not  
have been blunt, and this brings us to an-  
other defect in our armaments—the steel  
cut-throat, which blunts the sword, and  
serves no useful purpose; indeed, with its  
clatter and hiss it is positively pernicious.  
It has been said that on horseback in  
particular a thrusting weapon is superior to  
a cutting one, because its use enables  
the rider to utilise the impetus of his  
horse; and the adoption of the lance,  
which has been found most effective in  
war, appears to bear out this statement.  
No doubt in the first shock the thrust,  
whether of lance or sword, is most effective,  
but in the succeeding melee the impetus  
of the horse will come but little into play,  
and a cutting weapon will probably be  
found at least as useful as a thrusting one.  
It has been found in actual practice that  
the lance is frequently discarded in the  
"melee"; this was done by the Cossacks  
in the Crimea, and in the last Russo-  
Turkish war, and Tomkinson, who took  
part in the Peninsular War, wrote:—"The  
Lanciers looked well and formidable before  
they were broken and closed by our men,  
and then their lances were an incumbrance."  
—Rangoon Gazette.

**GABRIEL AND  
OLARKE,**  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND  
SURVEYORS

Queen's Building Hongkong.

84, CHURCH STREET, SINGAPORE.

ORIGINALLY HONGKONG.

ORIGINALLY HONGKONG.

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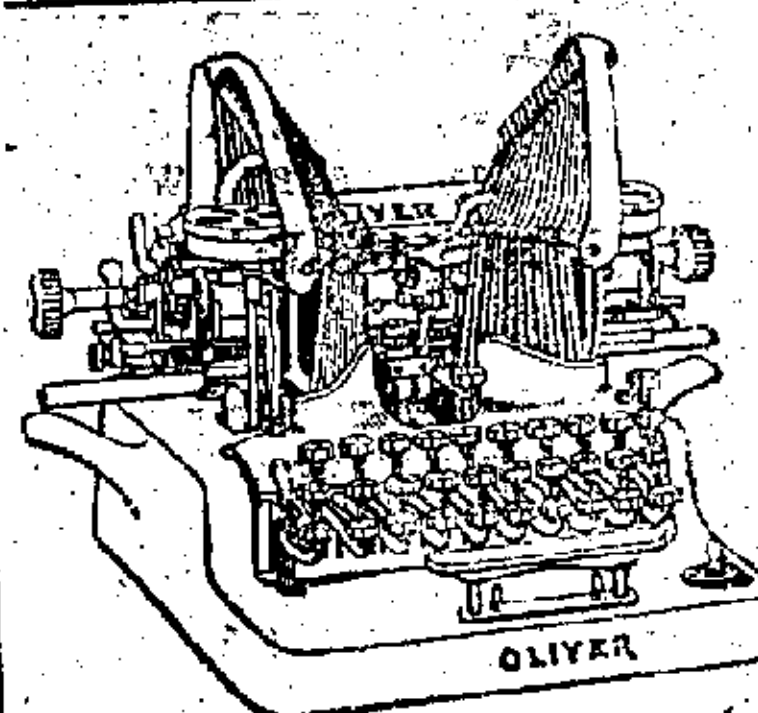
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## Intimations.

The genuine  
mineral  
water of  
**VICHY**  
BE CAREFUL TO NAME WHICH SPRING  
**VICHY CELESTINS**  
**VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE**  
**VICHY HOPITAL**  
LOZENGES—SALTS—COMPLIMENTS VICHY-ETAT

**OLIVER**

STANDARD  
VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

Clean, Simple, Quick Durable

HEAVY MANIFOLDING

**ROMBACH & CO.,**

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Sole Agents.

**DINNEFORD'S**

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the  
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,  
 Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

**DINNEFORD'S**

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## To Let.

TO LET.  
HOUSES in ARDEN AVENUE, Kowloon,  
\$45 plus taxes, monthly. Immediate  
possession.  
Apply  
A. RAYMOND,  
c/o S. J. David & Co.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1908. 1126

TO LET.  
SHOP No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL, on Lease.  
EUROPEAN HOUSE, SHAO KI WAN  
Road.  
Apply to LEIGH & ORANGE.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1908. 1127

TO LET.  
FROM 1st September, FURNISHED  
BED ROOMS, without Board.  
Apply  
M. GAINS,  
Hotel Mansions.  
Hongkong, August 24, 1908. 1129

TO LET.  
OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILD-  
INGS.  
Apply to  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, April 22, 1907. 780

TO LET.  
NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Cor-  
ner of Des Vaux Road, Kowloon.  
Possession 1st September.  
Apply to  
GUDES & CO.  
Hongkong, August 22, 1908. 1128

TO LET.  
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.  
GODOWN Nos. 32A, 33 and 39A,  
PRATA EAST.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hotel Mansions.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1907. 1200

TO LET.  
4 and 6-ROOMED HOUSES in KOW-  
LOON, at Moderate rentals.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS' ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 14, 1907. 1221

TO LET.  
GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL  
STREET.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1908. 1209

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1.  
NO. 2, ANTRIM VILLAS, Des Vaux  
Road, Kowloon. Five Rooms  
House.  
Apply  
Messrs FARRELL & LISAUGHT.  
Hongkong, March 25, 1908. 474

TO LET.  
NO. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,  
Kowloon. 5 Room House with  
use of Tennis Court.  
Apply on the Premises, or to ABRA-  
HAM APGAR & Co.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1908. 85

TO LET—FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.  
AT SHAMHUN, CANTON.  
HOUSE No. 103 (Kwan How Buildings)  
at present in the occupation of the  
I. M. Customs.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1908. 1041

TO LET.  
A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TER-  
RACE, KOWLOON.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1908. 80

TO LET.  
OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.  
Cheap Rental for monthly tenancy.  
Apply to  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1908. 1019

TO LET.  
70,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND  
with 200 feet frontage to  
Kowloon Bay. Moderate Rental.  
Apply to  
Messrs FARRELL & LISAUGHT.  
Hongkong, August 23, 1907. 1269

TO LET.  
HATHERLEIGH, Cornhill Road.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWN in PRATA EAST, Blue Build-  
ings, and No. 10A, Des Vaux Road, next  
to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MONTROSE TERRACE,  
No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st  
Floor.  
A House in RIFON TERRACE,  
A House in WONG NEI OONG ROAD.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1908. 24

TO LET.  
AS PROPOSED TO THE HONGKONG  
GOVERNMENT IN THE MAKING  
LOT-HOLDERS BY SIR PAUL  
CHAMBERLAIN.

TO LET.  
THE FIVE DOLLAR PRIZES in PRATA EAST,  
Kowloon, may be had at "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE,  
5, Queen's Road Central.  
Apply to  
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

TO LET.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, First  
Floor, and Dwelling Room.  
No. 2, DES Vaux VILLAS, First  
Floor, and Dwelling Room, Top Floor  
(over Goldbeck, Macgregor & Co.).  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Second  
Floor.  
GLENWOOD, CANTON ROAD, suitable for  
a Boarding House or Club, contains 38  
Rooms.  
OFFICES in QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
No. 2, DES Vaux VILLAS, First  
Floor, and Dwelling Room, Top Floor  
(over Goldbeck, Macgregor & Co.).  
No. 2, DES Vaux VILLAS, Second  
Floor, and Dwelling Room, Top Floor  
(over Goldbeck, Macgregor & Co.).  
Apply to  
LISAUGHT & FARRELL.

TO LET.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Second  
Floor, and Dwelling Room, Top Floor  
(over Goldbeck, Macgregor & Co.).  
Apply to  
LISAUGHT & FARRELL.

TO LET.  
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LISAUGHT & FARRELL.

TO LET.  
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Second  
Floor, and Dwelling Room, Top Floor  
(over Goldbeck, Macgregor & Co.).  
Apply to  
LISAUGHT & FARRELL.







**WM. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

Dainty Novelties

Children's  
- Millinery.

**WM. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.

Hotels.

**MACAO HOTEL.**  
SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER  
RATES.

Per Day...\$ 4.00 to \$ 7.00 according to  
room selected.  
Per Week 25.00 to 40.00 do.  
Per Month 90.00 to 140.00 do.  
Week ends, Saturday afternoon to  
Monday morning...\$7.00 to \$10.00.  
Two persons occupying one room will be  
charged a rate and a half only.  
Children under 12 Half rates.

**SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.**  
Excellent Cooking by An Cheong, for  
over seventeen years chef cook with the  
late Mr. J. W. Osborne.  
Macao, May 19, 1908. 730

**BELLE VIEW HOTEL.**  
(LATE HOTEL METEORPOLE)  
TELEPHONE No. 393.

**MUSICAL DINNER.**  
A GERMAN BRASS BAND from  
Saxony will play on the Cool Lawn  
at the above Hotel, before, during and after  
Dinner on SUNDAY, August 30th, com-  
mencing from 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.  
Private Tables can be reserved either on  
the lawn or on the spacious verandah  
overlooking Kowloon Bay.  
A Few Private Rooms to let at very  
moderate rates.  
Tram Cars available every 10 minutes on  
Sundays.  
FRED. E. J. BISHOP,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, August 11, 1908. 48

**VICTORIA CINEMATOPH.**

**SPECIAL PROGRAMME:**  
**ENGEL TROUPE**  
**RUSSIAN DANCERS**  
New English Songs.  
**CHANGE OF PROGRAMME**  
**EVERY SECOND DAY.**

**Two Performances Nightly.**  
7.15 to 9 P.M. and 9.15 to 11.15 P.M.

Tickets can also be obtained at the  
ROBINSON PIANO CO.

**Don't Forget the Address:**  
**DES VEXUX ROAD**  
(POTTINGER STREET CORNER).  
Hongkong, December 23, 1907. 1746

**PATELL & CO.,**

SHAMEN, CANTON.

EXPORT AND IMPORT  
MERCHANTS

AND  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Direct Importers of  
English, American, German,  
French and Australian  
PROVISIONS & WINES.

'A HISTORY OF UNION  
CHURCH.

BY Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD and  
BY DYER BAIL, M.R.A.S.

Edited by Rev. G. H. HICKLING.

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,  
8, Queen's Road Central.

Price...\$1.00.

**NEW  
PIANOS**

ON HIRE

AT

**\$10 PER MONTH.**

Tuning and Regular

Attention Inclusive.

**S. MOUTRIE & Co.,**

LIMITED.  
Hongkong, April 18, 1907.



**A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WATSON'S**

**E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

**SCOTCH**

**WHISKY**

A Blend of the Finest Pure

Malt Whiskies distilled in

Scotland

OF

**GENUINE AGE**

AND

**FINE MELLOW**

**FLAVOUR.**

PBR DOZEN.....\$16.50.

**WATSON'S**

**D. SHERRY**

Superior Pale Dry.

Per Dozen.....\$19.50.

**Rainier Beer**

LIGHT, wholesome, and

invigorating

'Undoubtedly the best Beer

brewed in America.'

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

**THE CITY OF PARIS.**  
2, PEDDER STREET.

PHONE No. 536.

**JUST RECEIVED**

**A New Consignment**

OF

**PARIS MODES**

**and GOWNS.**

**JOHN & ROBERT HARVEY & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1770.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong and  
South China for the above Company's  
WHISKIES.

HARVEY'S 'Special' \$14 per Case.  
**DODWELL & CO.**  
Hongkong, August 11, 1908. 111

**MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.**

Meeting.  
3 p.m.—Fourth Meeting of Hongkong  
Gymkhana Club, at Happy Valley.

**General Memoranda.**

MONDAY, August 31.—  
Goods per *Indra* not cleared on this  
date subject to rent.  
Goods per *Nore* not cleared at 4 p.m.  
on this date subject to rent.  
Goods per *Silene* undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.  
Goods per *Lightning* undelivered after  
2 p.m. this date will be landed.

TUESDAY, September 1.—  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable House-  
hold Furniture, etc., at Mr. H. Bonner's  
Residence, 'Derlington' (8, Peak  
Road).

WEDNESDAY, September 2.—  
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-  
ture, at No. 1, Ormsby Terrace, Kow-  
loon.  
Goods per *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* unde-  
livered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, September 3.—  
Goods per *America* *Alma* undelivered  
at noon on this date subject to rent.

**NOTICE.**

Letters relating to business should be addressed  
to THE MANAGER.

'Communications relating to news should be  
addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names  
and addresses with any communications ad-  
dressed to the Editor, for publication but  
as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written  
on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that  
have already appeared in other papers will be  
inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL'  
should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day after  
publication. After that hour the supply is  
limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per  
copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements  
on Pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7, should be sent to our  
Office at 5 Wyndham Street not later than 11  
a.m. New Advertisements should be sent to  
our Office at 8, Queen's Road Central before  
3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are  
not ordered for a fixed period will be continued  
until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Mail, Hongkong.  
Telephone No. 22.

**The China Mail.**

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908.

**THE MERCHANT MARINE OF**

**JAPAN.**

ANY stick will do to belabour Japan  
with nowadays in the opinion of her  
critics. If one proves ineffectual,  
there is nothing to prevent another  
being speedily tried, for these are the  
days when Japan finds herself the  
subject of much distrustful, carping,  
and in many cases, unjust criticism.

It was perhaps inevitable, after the  
excessive laudation which followed the  
Russo-Japanese war, that the pendu-  
lum should swing over in the other  
direction; and equally certain is it  
that the present captious mood on the  
part of a very large section of the  
outer world will pass away and be  
followed by the sooner the better, let us  
hope—a period of more or less  
steady equilibrium when sane apprecia-  
tions of her faults and failings, her  
virtues and good qualities, will mark  
the ordinary mean of current criticism.

There has been much comment from  
time to time in English and German  
newspapers regarding the large sums  
which Japan pays yearly for the  
encouragement of shipbuilding and  
deep-sea navigation, and one Hamburg  
journal recently held out the threat  
that unless Japan reconsidered her  
ways in this respect, it would be up to

other nations to retaliate. But do  
these critics really understand the  
special circumstances which forced  
Japan to inaugurate her present sys-  
tem of ship-subsidies? The question  
goes back to the time when Japan  
and China came to blows over Korea  
in 1894, when Japan found it  
necessary to throw an army into  
Korea, send another to the Liaotung  
peninsula, and a pretty large number of  
troops to Formosa. These all required  
transporting over-sea and even when  
all native-owned steamers were re-  
quisitioned there remained a great  
shortage of vessels, while the country's  
coastwise carrying trade was comple-  
tely disorganized. As the *Japan Mail*  
pointed out in a recent issue, the  
Japanese Government had to choose  
between one of two things. Either it  
had to have a special service of military  
transports, or it had to dictate to its  
mercantile marine, terms such as  
should render the latter competent to  
furnish transports at any moment.

The former method is largely, though  
not wholly, adopted by Great Britain.  
There is a fleet of military transports  
flying the Union Jack, and there are  
steamship companies certain of whose  
vessels always hold themselves in re-  
adiness to act as transports. Besides,  
there is the enormous congeries of  
vessels plying to and from all parts of  
the world under the English flag, and  
upon these it is possible for our  
Government to make heavy drafts in  
case of need, without disentan-  
gling the regular services. Japan not  
being in the favourable position of  
the United Kingdom was forced to  
adopt her present system of  
navigation-encouragement grants and  
to give liberal subsidies to ships sailing  
to distant ports. By an automatic pro-  
cess, natural enough under the circum-  
stances, these subsidies increase in  
proportion to the tonnage of the vessel  
and the length of the voyage, hence it  
was not many years after the inaugura-  
tion of the system that Japanese ships  
were found plying their trade in English,  
North American, Australian and Indian  
waters as well as in the home seas of  
China and Japan. Further, so liberal  
were the shipbuilding and encourage-  
ment grants that big dockyards arose in  
Japan and vessels of huge dimensions,  
such as the *Tenyo Maru* of over 15,000  
tons, were built and equipped at home.

So much for the immediate effect of  
Japan's navigation encouragement laws.  
Certain companies, it is true, took the  
lion's share of the subsidies and perhaps  
this is the reason why questions are  
being asked in the island empire itself  
as to the advisability of cutting down  
this amount considerably when the time  
comes for revision at the end of the  
present fiscal year. Under the current  
Budget the subsidy for steamship  
services amounts to Yen 6,886,300 and  
the Navigation Encouragement Subsidy  
to Yen 3,493,055, while the Shipbuilding  
Encouragement Subsidy amounts to Yen  
1,995,440, altogether making a total of  
Yen 12,365,695. When compared with  
the Budget for last year this shows an  
increase of Yen 3,086,622, the Ship-  
building and the Navigation Encourage-  
ment subsidies always showing an in-  
crease. An argument has more than  
once been advanced in the Budget  
Committee of the Lower House of the  
Diet that the granting of Shipbuilding  
and Navigation Encouragement sub-  
sidies, in addition to the Steamship  
Service subsidy, almost amounts to  
granting double subsidies, and this  
matter has also formed a sub-  
ject for discussion in the Administrative  
Reform Committee. But can Japan re-  
duce these grants? In the opinion  
of competent observers the mercantile  
marine and the military progress of Japan  
are indissolubly bound up together.  
It is not within Japan's power, at least  
at present, to drop her shipping subsidies  
and adopt the English system. As the  
newspaper already quoted demonstrates,  
England can use a fleet of military  
transports with advantage because she  
has troops stationed in the four quarters  
of the globe, and the duty of carrying  
exchanges and reliefs and munitions of

war gives full employment to a number  
of ships. But with the exception of  
Formosa, Manchuria and Korea, which  
places may be said to be almost within  
a stone's throw of her shores, there are  
no over-sea localities where Japan is  
required to maintain a military force,  
and it would therefore be most un-  
economical for her to adopt the system  
of military transports. She has to trust  
entirely to her mercantile marine, and  
it behoves her to consider very seriously  
whether she is prepared to cripple the  
continental efficiency of her army by a  
cheese-paring policy in the matter of her  
mercantile marine subsidies. Japanese  
statesmen have proved in many  
fields of active thought that they are  
more far-seeing than the man in the  
street and we do not imagine they will  
be induced by any public clamour to  
jeopardize the national safety by adopt-  
ing a parsimonious policy in this matter  
of ship-subsidies. In her present condi-  
tion of development Japan must con-  
tinue to lean very heavily on her mer-  
cantile marine and though it may be a  
serious drain on her resources she will  
continue to encourage ship-building at  
home and subsidize overseas voyaging  
for her ships as much as possible. She  
will not, or rather she must not, forget the signal  
services rendered by the merchant ships  
in the war of 1904-5, and though for the  
sake of reducing their finances to some-  
thing like order they might be tempted  
to cut down the ship-subsidies, we can-  
not imagine them yielding to the tempta-  
tion. If some means could be devised  
whereby the golden stream could be  
more evenly distributed among a larger  
number of companies, then the critics  
would be partially placated and it would  
be so much the better for all concerned.

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**

The transport *Soudan* which is carrying  
out relief for 1908-09 will arrive at Hong-  
kong on October 26 and leave on Novem-  
ber 6.

It is reported from Shidzuka that on  
August 16 snow fell on Fujiyama above  
the eighth stage. The weather was ex-  
tremely cold.

It stated in a Berlin telegram of Aug.  
16 that M. Korostov, the new Russian  
Minister to Peking, now at Paris, expects  
the concession of commercial advantages in  
North China to Russia.

By kind permission of Major Evans  
and the Officers of the 13th Rajput  
Regiment, the following musical pro-  
gramme will be played by the Band of the  
Regiment to-morrow night at Kowloon  
Hotel at 8 p.m. sharp:—  
March—"Au Secours".....Berlioz  
Selection—"Little and Dances of Brail"  
Scotland  
Comet Solo—"Sing me to Sleep".....Coke  
Green  
Selection—"Faint".....Ground  
Fiddle Solo—"The Aiger".....Ground  
Coke Walk—"Mumblin' Moss".....Thurman  
Waltz—"Merry Widow".....Lehor  
Galop—"Motor in Bombay".....Coke  
Irish Jig—"De'il among the Tailors".....Coke

**MOD SAVY THE KING.**

Bombay's new breakwater which, as  
*The Times of India* remarks, vastly enlarges  
the capacity of Bombay as a naval station,  
is the subject of a long article in that  
paper. Work was begun in December,  
1904, and Messrs Panchard, Lowther and  
Company of London, the contractors, got  
the last block set in within contract time  
early this year. It is interesting to know  
that all the foundation work was done by  
Chinese divers, men whom Messrs Pan-  
chard, Lowther and Company had trained  
in Hongkong. In Calcutta, says a writer,  
the merits of John are pretty well known  
and appreciated, and in physique and brain  
these tall yellow men are stated to be  
more capable than local divers.

The Rev. C. F. Cheizicki, a son, M.A.,  
graduate of King's College, Oxford, special  
ecclesiastical envoy of King Mendik of  
Abyssinia, and descendant of a line of  
ecclesiastical priests of Abyssinia 3,000  
years old, has been spending a few days in  
Philadelphia. He is telling the blacks of  
that city, among other things, that Eve was  
a negro; that Moses was a negro; that  
Solomon was a negro, and that Homer was  
a negro. His present business in America  
is to tell the blacks to go back to Africa,  
where, he says, they belong. His expecta-  
tion to remain in Philadelphia about two weeks  
to go from there to the Pacific coast, mak-  
ing a few stops in between, and then to sail  
in September for Japan, where he will tell  
the Japanese much the same thing, for he  
considers the Japanese a part of his own  
race.

**A WELL KNOWN REMEDY.**  
THERE are few people in this country  
who have not used, or at least heard  
of, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy. It is the first thing  
they think of when they or any member of  
their family are stricken with colic, diarrhoea,  
or any other ailment of the bowels. It has pro-  
bably saved the lives of more people than  
any other medicine in use, and once it has  
been used in a home and its valuable prop-  
erties become known, they rely upon it  
as an infallible remedy on their family physician.  
For sale by all chemists and druggists.

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**

More summonses under the new  
Buildings Ordinance, were heard before  
Mr J. R. Wood at the Magistracy to-day,  
most of them being dismissed.

The Yordou states that the Peking  
Government has ordered the Mongolian  
Princes and Dukes to select qualified young  
Mongolian Princes to proceed to Japan to  
study military affairs.

The enterprising management of Belle  
View Hotel has secured the services of a  
German band—just arrived from Shanghai  
—for Sunday next. The bandmen will  
play selections from five o'clock until  
eleven o'clock.

For being in unlawful possession of  
arms and ammunition, three Chinamen,  
who arrived from America by the *Empress*  
of Japan, were charged before Mr J. H.  
Kemp, at the Magistracy to-day. Two  
defendants were fined \$100 each and the  
third was fined \$10.

A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from  
Pictoumaritz reports the discovery of a  
gigantic conspiracy to rob the Rand gold  
mines of enormous sums. Gold to the  
amount of \$100,000 has been stolen this  
year, and many thousands of dollars' worth  
was stolen in 1907. Detectives are shadow-  
ing the suspects, who, it is believed,  
shipped their spoils to England by various  
routes.

Without having to journey over to  
Hongkong, the community of Kowloon  
will now be able to have easy access to  
cinematograph entertainments, which will  
be given nightly, commencing from to-  
night at the Kowloon Hotel. The open  
air shows, which will be conducted by the  
Parisian Cinematograph Co., should prove  
very interesting since the best and latest  
pictures are advertised to be shown on the  
sheet. A special gymkhana dinner is also  
to be served at the hotel to-morrow  
evening.

**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.**

Admiral Li Chun is a guest at the  
Comnaught Hotel.

Mr George Cook Sharp passed as 1st  
class engineer on Thursday.

The Governor of Ceylon's little daughter  
is to be called Neliya Pearl—Neliya being  
short for Nuvana Eliya, the lovely Hill  
Station in Ceylon.

Mr J. C. Budd, for many years con-  
nected with the Chartered Bank of India,  
Australia and China, and for the last five  
years London manager of the International  
Banking Corporation, died in London on  
July 3. He was 58 years of age.

King Alfonso, acting in accordance with  
the wishes of his Queen, who frankly  
dislikes the Spanish national sport of bull-  
fighting, has signed a decree prohibiting  
women tioradors from taking part in per-  
formances. Recently during a bull-fight  
at Segovia five out of seven tioradors were  
taken to hospital and the bull had to be  
despatched by a butcher.

**HAPPENINGS IN THE  
HARBOUR.**

The Indo-China s.s. *Maurang* berthed  
this morning at No. 3 Wharf, Kowloon.

The U.S. gunboat *Samara* arrived from  
Canton on Wednesday and left port again  
yesterday morning at seven o'clock for a  
long cruise up the West River.

The s.s. *Lightning*, from Calcutta and  
ports, reports having had moderate S.W.  
monsoon, with corresponding sea and  
fine weather to Pictoumaritz; thence to port  
moderate to light N.E. winds, smooth sea  
and showery.

A fresh case of cholera is reported to  
have appeared on the British steamer  
*Arratoon* Apeah, which was removed from  
Yokohama to Nagahama on Aug. 16th in  
consequence of the appearance of the disease  
among the crew. Other patients are in a  
suspicious condition.

Rather an unusual incident is reported  
by the steamer *Taming*—for which  
Butterfield and Swire are the local agents—  
in that she brought not a single passenger  
from Manila. The steamer is a very popular  
one on the Hongkong-Manila run, and the  
instance is so rare that it is quite worthy of  
note.

Among the passengers to arrive in Hong-  
kong yesterday by the R.M.S. *Empress* of  
Japan was the Hon. H. Dobson, of the  
Australian Senate. Having travelled from  
England via Canada to Hongkong where  
he stayed for only a few hours, Mr Dobson,  
yesterday hurried to Canton from which  
place he is likely to return to-morrow,  
preparatory to making arrangements for  
leaving this port for Manila by the C.N.  
steamer *Changsha*. On arrival at Manila  
he will spend some little time there, after-  
wards making connections with the N.Y.K.  
steamer *Kumano Maru* which will convey  
him to Australia.

**SHOULD BE KEPT IN EVERY  
HOUSEHOLD.**

As a result of saving my child I regard  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy as a household necessity  
which should be in every household. James  
Anson, Merchant, Gold River, Nova  
Scotia. For sale by all chemists and stores.

**AMERICA AND JAPAN.**

LONDON, August 26.  
The *Morning Post's* Washington cor-  
respondent wires that it is reported on  
good authority that Japan has pre-  
sented to the American Government  
proposals to negotiate a new immigra-  
tion treaty, and it is regarded as certain  
that in the event of definite failure of  
the negotiations an exclusion bill will be  
introduced into Congress in December.

**MOROCCO.**

LONDON, August 26.  
It is reported that Abdul Aziz refuses  
to abdicate, and that he intends collect-  
ing a fresh army.

**THE TIMES ON JAPAN.**

LONDON, August 26.  
An article has appeared in the *Times*  
in commemoration of the fiftieth anni-  
versary of the first Anglo-Japanese  
treaty. In reviewing Japanese pro-  
gress, the article concludes that Japan  
will go forward with the untiring  
sympathy of Great Britain of whose  
friendship she has had so many proofs,  
and describes the creation of modern  
Japan as perhaps the most romantic and  
most brilliant episode of modern history.

**THE KING AT MARIENBAD.**

LONDON, August 26.  
Mr Iswolsky, Russian Minister of  
Foreign Affairs, and M. Clemenceau,  
French Premier and Minister of the  
Interior, motored from Carlsbad to  
Marienbad where they lunched with His  
Majesty King Edward. The Rt. Hon.  
Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., newly ap-  
pointed British Ambassador at Berlin,  
was also present.

**MOROCCO.**

LONDON, August 26.  
Advices from Paris report that in  
political circles the situation in Morocco  
is viewed calmly. It is deemed necessary,  
to avoid premature negotiation, to  
recognition of Moha Hadd, until he has  
previously obtained guarantees of his  
recognition under the Algerias Act.

**LATE TELEGRAMS.**

FROM THE "CAMBODIA-AMERICAN."  
**AMERICAN POLITICS.**  
WASHINGTON, August 22.  
In a speech before a great crowd at Hot  
Springs yesterday, Secretary Taft paid his  
respects to the Democratic platform and  
the statement that the people of the South,  
to whom he referred as royal hosts, and  
thanked them for their hospitality to him.  
He declared that the plank in the Demo-  
cratic platform that declared the time has  
come when the people should rule the  
country was ill advised and misplaced.  
The people do rule the United States, he  
declared, in the strictest sense of the term.  
He told something of how far the people  
are carried on and how the government  
is carried on in the government. The state-  
ments that have been made by Bryan and  
others regarding the centralization of power  
and government were thoroughly discredit-  
ed by the big Republican candidate, whose  
remarks were frequently interrupted with  
hearty applause and other tokens of  
approval.

**DES MOINES, IOWA, August 22.**  
William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic  
candidate for the Presidency, spoke here  
to-day to thousands of people, on the issues  
of the campaign. Mr Bryan devoted the  
greater part of his speech to the tariff and  
made a marked impression on his audience.  
It is many years since a Democratic orator  
drew so large an audience or created such a  
favorable impression in this city. Large  
delegations were present from the sur-  
rounding cities and the farming population  
of this section of the State was well  
represented.

Candidate Bryan was accompanied by a  
number of well-known



DEPRECIATED CURRENCY  
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A curious story comes to hand from the Hsien district in Kwangsin Province, which illustrates the unhappy consequences that may result from the present unsatisfactory state of exchange, even in the interior itself. In this district there is a large salt business, and the officials who manage it have lately been demanding a higher premium on subsidiary coins than the people were willing to pay. In this district also there is a great trade done in the usual salted foods which the Chinese love so well. When the managers of the salt monopoly decided that the merchants must pay a larger premium on subsidiary coins, when settling for their salt the merchants decided that they would buy no more salt from this particular place. This led to angry recriminations, and at last things grew so threatening, that blows were inevitable, and so both parties went to war. It seems that in the first fight the shopkeepers were the more powerful, and thrashed the other side. The latter being now doubly incensed, went to the captain of the guardboat anchored near the place in order to keep the peace, and requested the assistance of soldiers to break their revenge on the merchants. With this additional force they returned to the fray, and gave the business party a sound thrashing. A few days later, the merchants went to the ancestral hall to get out some weapons, in order to begin again. The doors of the building were closed, but the people smashed them open, when to their surprise they found inside the captain of the guardboat, with some women of light reputation. The whole party were feasting and having a good time. Of course things were now in a tremendous uproar. "What right had the captain to be in the ancestral hall of the people, and feasting in such company?" The people, therefore, retired without saying a word, but called together hundreds of their fellows. They then proceeded to the hall and arrested most of those who were found therein. Then they thought they were going to have their own way, and could punish as they thought fit. Meanwhile, one of those who had been in the hall escaped and rushed off to the yamen, and informed the magistrate of what had been done. He at once sent off a hundred soldiers, and these, coming upon the scene, stopped further proceedings on the part of the populace, and started in to arrest the ringleaders right and left. In a short time, the farmers were released, and six of the prominent business people were haled off to prison. These were fined six hundred taels each, while some consolation money was given to the captain of the guardboat. The next step was that some other business men sent a complaint to the official, who, when he received the petition, arrested those who signed it, and after he had examined them, sentenced the lot to receive no less than thirteen thousand blows, which, as the Chinese saying runs, "ground their bones into fragments, so that their blood and flesh flew about in all directions." Things now took a wider sweep. Twelve market towns and large villages joined in a league, and decided that they would shut up their shops and do no more business until affairs had been straightened out, and until the official who had been guilty of this terrible cruelty had made amends. It happened, at this juncture, that a new official came to take charge of the Leki station and when he found that there was no income and no business doing he set to work to find out the cause, for if things went on as they were he would have no money to send to headquarters. When the reason for the trouble came to the surface, he went immediately to the official who had set in judgment on the troublesome business men, and threatened to send him a full account to the Governor of the Province, unless he at once set to work to put business in motion again. This could only be done by the official coming forth from his yamen, and making public confession to the people that he had acted illegally, and, therefore, unwisely. The affair was then regarded as settled, and the people went to the Hsien city to get out of prison the six men who had been arrested in the earlier part of the fray. They found only five living. The other had succumbed to the privations and hardships to which he had been exposed. When this fact was ascertained the whole affair blew up again more fiercely than ever, and the shopkeepers swore, that they would again shut up their shops, even for a month, unless there should be some reparation made to all who had suffered at the hands of the official. The last word was given at present. If this piece of the internal history of modern China is in any way substantially authentic, and it has been published in the native press as true, then it would appear that things are very confused and unsatisfactory, and we need not wonder at reports of uprisings here and there, or of the deep dislike of the people for the present official system.

## LORD CHARLES EXONERATED.

LONDON, July 30. The Admiralty, after a full investigation, has exonerated both Admiral Lord Charles Bampfsey and Admiral Sir Percy Scott from any blame in connection with the mistaken signal incident of the last naval demonstration. It seems that Lord Charles gave the signal for an evolution, which, obeyed, would apparently have brought the cruisers Argyle and Good Hope into collision. Sir Percy, who was on board the Argyle, doubted the signal, and refrained from obeying it. The Admiralty finds that the manœuvre order was never dangerous, but at the same time Sir Percy thought there was risk, and he was justified in turning his cruiser the other way, and Lord Charles is informed him at the time.

STEARNS' WIRE & CO. LIVER ON. Rigorous blood, returns power, energy and ambition, and re-establishes the system on a healthy basis.

## CHINA'S NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

A Correspondent writes:—Among the best known legends that mark what may be termed the formative period in the History of Ancient Rome is the story of M. Curius. About 360 B.C., probably as a consequence of an earthquake, the Tiber overflowed its banks and flooded the Great Cloaca so that the "Games" which were then being held were broken off. And worse still a great gulf opened in the Forum as if to indicate that henceforth there could be no common meeting place for the Roman people. The sears of the day declared that the gods forbade this gulf to close till the most costly possession of Rome should have been thrown into it. A noble youth, M. Curius, interpreted the oracle, and having the courage of his opinions combined with a spirit of self-sacrifice carried to the furthest limit, he showed that Romans were brave men and that they alone could be devoted to the gods for their country's good.

We take the inwardness of this ancient story and find it deeply and eternally true. When cleavage in national life becomes most marked and perilous there is always a call to the patriotic heroic spirit for self-sacrifice carried to the utmost limit. A chasm in the body politic does not close till the requisite offering has been made. It is often true, likewise, that not one but many brave souls must yield themselves up before the breach heals and the unpropitious sign and omen disappears. The crisis may demand a succession of men to leap into the gulf for the good of the state. There are transitional, formative periods in the life of nations, when men are called upon to follow the example of M. Curius. No State has attained to liberty, and a free constitution where the administration of the law has in view however dimly and imperfectly the greatest possible happiness of the greatest possible number of its subjects, except through the courage, patriotism and self-abandonment of great souls. Such as these stand for moral forces that acting through the ages impel the nation forward to the goal which they themselves sought by specific and memorable acts indicative of their own self-effacement.

(China is face to face with what we regard as the critical movement in her fortunes. She is forced out of her stagnation to a new departure in history. Institutions that have been subject throughout the long centuries to a process of stereotyping are fated to pass. There is destined to emerge a new set of relations between the governing powers and the governed people which in its final form will mean the utter overthrow of Oriental despotism and the attainment by China of the privileges, duties and responsibilities of the nations most favoured because most free.

In the course of a history of happenings that is carrying the nation onward, the gulf in the forum is disclosed. Its opening is significant of the sundering of the "powers that be" from the powers that are to be. After seeming to give large and free encouragement to men of "light and leading" for the adequate discussion of representative Government as suitable and advantageous for the China of the new time, the Imperial Authority in Peking has seen fit to suddenly degrade from high rank and to strip of all honor, one such patriot who, in what is deemed an excess of zeal, submitted a scheme for representative Government. If a certain usually well-informed section of the native press is correct: "The very head and front of the offending had this extent no more." The result is what might be looked for—when the Government deceives by a show of fair promises. There is disappointment, mistrust, indignation, and a falling away of supporters of the popular cause. For the present the education that precedes legislation must use its further and higher opportunities and wait for the moment when the endeavour and sacrifice of patriotism will close the breach that now yawns between rulers and people.

It is plain that there can be little real safety or progress for China until there is reconciliation. When it is sufficiently manifest among all classes and conditions of China subjects that none are for a party but all are for the state we shall see realized the aims and ambitions of so many reformers. That day is, however, far distant and there are factors in the situation and forces working which preclude the hope of its speedy dawn.

## SPORTING.

## Lawn Bowls.

The Police Recreation Club team are to meet representatives of the Cosmopolitan Club, in a lawn bowl match, on Saturday. The Police will be represented by Messrs. Ogg, Kent, Withers and Langley (skip). Messrs. McLennan, Bell, J. J. Watt and McHardy (skip). Messrs. Pitt, Hamon, Robertson and Cameron (skip). Reserves: Messrs. Baker, Fox and Watt.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will also meet the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday when the teams will be:—K.O.C. Messrs. W. Pelling and C. Clements, Messrs. W. Edwards and J. H. Mead. K.B.G.—Messrs. G. Tadd and R. Lapeyre. Messrs. C. Swain and W. Crawford.

A painful incident occurred at a football match in Fort William, Calcutta, on the 23rd instant. While defending the goal for B. Company, Gordon Highlanders, Private Sims was struck in the stomach by the ball. He threw the ball down and after kicking it and field was seen to throw up his arms and fall to the ground. The spectators immediately rushed to his aid, and upon his removal to the hospital found him to be dead. A post mortem examination showed that death was due to heart disease. Deceased was a great sportsman and very popular among the men.

## DAMAGE TO A ROOF.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who defended Leonidia Ribeiro, who was sued by Marcel Antonio Vas at the Supreme Court, for \$600 for alleged damage done to a house, asked His Lordship to make an order for particulars.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the particulars had been supplied.

"I want to know what the damage is and when it was done. It might have been caused by the typhoon," persisted Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

"A tenant does not usually in this Colony, damage the roof of a house," commented His Lordship.

Mr. Morrell said the children used to play on the roof and this caused the damage complained of.

The case was adjourned in order that Mr. Otto Kong Sing might have an opportunity of inspecting the contractors' account.

## AN ABORTIVE VENTURE.

After the success of the Hong Kong and Canton bazaar, it was natural that the people of Fatsan should wish to follow suit, for the Chinese are nothing if not imitative. This is what the leading citizens wished to do, and several meetings of business people were held where they were all attended. But difference of opinion sprang up as to how the work should be carried through, and as to the place where the bazaar should be held, and the result of these divergent views is that the scheme appears to have been relinquished altogether. This is rather unfortunate. Fatsan is a rich place, and the people could well afford to follow the example of Hongkong and Canton. It is said that the sum netted by the bazaar in Canton amounted to \$180,000. If this be so, it would not have been impossible to have raised about half that amount in Fatsan, and therefore it is to be regretted that a small difference of opinion should have damped the ardour of the local leaders.

## THE SOUTH OF HAINAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Southern Hainan is the most tropical part of the Chinese Empire. It is mountainous with plains near sea level, lying between the gorges which come down in several places and form capes, jutting out into the sea. The people of this region are Chinese, who emigrated from the Fukien Province many generations since, and Lois who are the aborigines of Arab descent. The Chinese occupy a strip perhaps ten miles wide from Yachow west and with a fringe of settlements farther east. Where the Chinese have settled they have planted large coconut groves and these present a very picturesque appearance as you approach the southern coast at almost any point.

Since the Chinese came to Hainan there has been friction between them and the Lois in some parts of Hainan. At present the trouble is located in a region about twenty miles west of Yachow city. About ten years ago that region had been overrun by marauding bands of Lois, but they were punished by the Chinese troops and forced to make peace. Some of the Lois robbers have however continued to steal the cattle of Chinese on the border of the Loi country. The Chinese of that region also say that there has hardly a month passed in several years that there has not been a murder of some Chinese merchant who has been doing business with the Lois. Once a leading Loi of the interior was caught and kept in prison by the magistrate, and during the time when he was confined there was a great deal of robbery by the Lois but as soon as he was released the lawless ones began again.

Recently the Chinese gentry on the border of the Loi country entered into an arrangement with the friendly Lois who were their neighbors, that the latter should seize the robbers, who were taking stolen cattle past their villages into the interior. The Lois captured three such robbers and instead of taking them to the Magistrate for punishment, they were secretly put to death. The heads of their villages in the interior brought charges against these Lois, before the Magistrate, and he, it is reported, directed that if they would bring the head man of the murderers' list before him, he would have them properly punished. They returned home and collected a force of about a thousand men and started on the war path against the Loi villages which had caught their clansmen. These villages when attacked called on their Chinese allies to assist them which they did with about eighty men. They found the attacking force so large that they felt it best to return to protect their own homes; and the friendly Loi tribe has suffered severely from the interior tribes. At least accounts the Chinese neighbors of these Lois were expecting to be attacked, and were sending many petitions to the Prefect at Yachow, asking him to restrain the attacking force of Lois.

Unless the Chinese government does something soon to keep peace in this extreme part of the Empire, the people here will gladly welcome some foreign Power to give them protection; and as they are situated so near to Annam, it is not difficult to know what Power would be glad to give them assistance.

## A MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MESRS. R. S. WILLIAMS & CO., of London, Queensland, writes: "Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, enjoys a great reputation in these parts. It has effected some really remarkable cures, and there is scarcely a house without a bottle." For sale by all chemists and druggists.

## LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

London, July 28.

Taking the Olympic programme as a whole, England's long lead does not please the Americans, who boasted before they came that they would sweep the board. Several of the events they expected to carry off elsewhere and on one or two cases they were caught in flagrant boring. In the four hundred metres they deliberately allowed Lieutenant Halswell, the British champion sprinter, off the track. Carpenter, the leading American, was disqualified and the race was ordered to be re-run. On that the Americans refused to run again, and the crowd took that badly, roundly declaring it was unsportsmanlike. This feeling remains even now, and at the prize distribution the cheering for the Americans came chiefly from the American spectators, who day by day monopolized one of the stands and made the air hideous with discordant noises.

It must be admitted too that the management of the Stadium left much to be desired. Foreigners were neglected too much, officials were permitted to interfere where they had no business, and unnecessary friction was caused by faulty arrangements. Experience will doubtless obviate that in the future, but it cannot be said that this year's meeting has been at all flawless. Then the prices of the seats were fixed too high. The cheap seats were without a covering, and the first week of the sports was as wet as it could be. The result was that people would not pay a high price for a covered seat and would not pay a low price to get wet, without. Often the events progressed with only a few hundreds present. It was a dismal fiasco and yet it was only in the last few days that the prices were reduced. Then the fine weather came in and the two conditions made the attendance tremendous.

All told it has been memorable, nevertheless, and the crowning sensation has been certainly that miserably distraught Italian rising and falling, staggering and panting his hideous progress to the tape.

At last the Sultan of Turkey has been made to see the force of the Young Turks party. The result is a Constitution, after a week of agitation. It is the old constitution of 1876 dressed up. It was promised in that year and failed to be realized, and there are those even now who declare that the Sultan will find some way to obviate it this time. I doubt that. The game has got past his hand. The deal rests with the reformers, and now it is for them to bring Turkey into better things. It must be granted that the reformers have the best soldiers and officials on their side; the corrupt officials have been overthrown. It is bad for Germany and good for England. The first fruits are seen in the calm acceptance of the snub received by Germany in the matter of the protection of the Turks in China. Germany bluffed on that and assumed the protection as having been taken over from the French. Now it is announced that the announcement was premature. In order to preserve appearances the German government has given declarations to the French and British governments that it does not desire to extend its influence or protection over foreign races in the Far East.

Sir Robert Hart continues to be fettered here and there, wherever he can be induced to escape the vigilance of his doctor. Mr. J. B. Lonsdale, M.P., the honorary secretary of the Irish Unionist party, entertained Sir Robert at the House of Commons dinner the other evening, among the company being the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Mayo, Viscount Iremagh, Mr. Walter Long, and many another well known man.

After a holiday in Switzerland, I hear, Sir Robert's engagements will be more numerous, if his health improves as much as his friends anticipate. One of these engagements will be to open a great Missionary exhibition promoted by the Wesleys at Leeds.

The recall of the Japanese Ambassador, Count Komura, is regretted but it is admitted even by his friends that he was not particularly happy in the London position. He remained unmoved for the most part in the Japanese Embassy, more concerned with his studies than with the outside social world. Viscount Hayashi, on the contrary, was everywhere, and attained a high degree of popularity in social as well as in official circles. It is hoped that the Viscount will return. Meanwhile Count Mutsu, the polished change d'affaires at the embassy, will conduct the business.

Horrible orgies are prevalent in Achanli, in spite of thirty years of British rule, according to the latest Consular report. Fethi worship flourishes and though the administration believe they have reduced it to its more harmless elements now, they have discovered some ghastly practices of recent date. The worst of these are connected with the advent of a new cult known as the Abirwa, or Old Woman cult. The fetish was supposed to kill witches and to be friendly with it was to be assured of immunity from evil influences. Anyone suspected of being killed by the fetish for black magic was mutilated and horribly maltreated and then buried in a shallow grave in a most degrading fashion with broken bottles strewn over them. Several priests of this cult have been arrested with portions of human finger nails and other remains of the mutilated bodies upon them. The chiefs have been

called together and ordered to put a stop to the practices forthwith.

Hyde Park held a record demonstration on Saturday, nearly five hundred thousand people parading thither from the Embankment in support of the Licensing Bill. The believers in more public houses attended in considerable force and interrupted the temperance advocates but there was none of the organized rowdism that had been feared. The principal speaker was Mr. Winston Churchill, and the twenty platforms held a hundred and twenty members of Parliament, while other speakers included bishops, deans and ministers of every denomination, as well as one or two Colonial politicians.

They have a pleasant method of enforcing their views in Styria. The brewers there raised their prices for beer a fifth of a penny per quart, a week or two, so the Social Democratic party started a boycott of beer. The movement spread rapidly and the brewers have suffered such heavy losses that two breweries have had to close down altogether, while others have reduced their staff. A meeting of the brewers has been called to discuss the situation. Meanwhile it must not be supposed that the boycotters have turned teetotalers. Wine is too cheap and good in Styria for that.

In order to bring the newspaper men of the Empire into closer touch and to bring about reforms in postage, a movement is on foot to hold an Imperial Press Conference, to be attended by journalists from all the centres of the British Isles and the Colonies. It is felt that such a gathering would enable the home men to meet and discuss the questions of the Colonies with authorities thereon and the visiting delegates would gather a closer and more recent idea of the political and general outlook at home. Lord Burnham of the Telegraph is the President of the Committee, Lord Northcliffe, the treasurer, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Harry E. Brittain, the secretary. I understand that the Government warmly approves the scheme and editors of all the leading papers at home have subscribed to it.

The Royal Commission that has been sitting to decide the important question—“What is whisky?” has presented its report, but has given no very clear answer to the question. The question whether liquors should be labelled “Scotch whisky,” “Irish whisky,” “Grain whisky,” and “Malt whisky” according to the strict nature of the contents of the bottle is reserved for further consideration, but no further restrictions are imposed on the method of manufacture—the pot still and the patent still may continue to be used, and the term “whisky” may be applied to the liquor, whether it is made from malt, or malt and unmalted barley or other cereals. Thus there has been much talk and very little work about the Commission. But that is the usual way.

## VICEROY OF CANTON PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN.

We recently reported that the Emperor of China had ordered two brigades of soldiers to be newly enlisted in Kwangtung, and armed and drilled according to foreign methods. The Viceroy demurred because of the depletion of the Provincial Treasury. The scheme has to be carried out, apparently, and so all parties are at their wits' end to discover means whereby the Imperial commands can be acceded to. What Viceroy Chung was bemoaning the emptiness of the Treasury an official named Shun, who apparently has charge of the new military improvements, suggested to His Excellency a means whereby funds might be raised. His scheme involved the imposition of a small tax on every adult person in the Province, but the suggestion was not favourably received by the Viceroy who threw the papers containing the scheme back at his subordinate. The latter left the presence in a huff. What steps will be taken does not yet appear. There is some sort of reason in the arguments of Shun. He urges that if there were more effective soldiers, and as in the West people are willing to pay for personal protection when they can get it, so the Chinese people would be willing to pay for protection if the new troops were so placed as to give security to common lives and property.

## THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT HANKOW.

More Foreigners and Japanese Attacked.

The following telegram was received by the Foreign Department, says the Koko Herald:—Cholera is extremely prevalent on the Yangtze at present. During the week ending July 30, over forty people died of the disease in Wuchang alone. All the Chinese troops there have suspended their daily drill, over seventy soldiers and others having died at the barracks. All Han Yang, a suburb of Hankow, Chinese are also dying in large numbers, while several Japanese and foreigners are being attacked. In the temperate returns of the Chinese authorities, the number of deaths among the Chinese is estimated at over 1,200, but it is believed that this figure should be much higher. A large number of people are in a pitiable condition and are begging for medicine and treatment gratis.

BEFORE going to the expense of calling a doctor for a case of diarrhoea or dysentery, procure a Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and you will be more than repaid in the result. There is not another medicine in the world that has saved so many lives as this remedy. Not safe by all chemists and druggists.

## COMMERCIAL.

The Statement of accounts of the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of which The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are the local agents, show that the premiums collected during the year, after deduction of reinsurance, amount to yen 228,783,011. The losses, after deduction of reinsurance, amount to yen 1,131,247,348, including yen 489,283,560, by the fire at Hakodate. The balance of the working a/c for the year amounts to Y 1,050,000, less reserve for unexpired risks at the 31st March 1903, Y 955,300,000, net profit of the year Y 55,500,000. The directors recommend the sum of yen 55,500,000 to be appropriated in the following manner: dividend of 20% to Shareholders Y 50,000,000, bonus to directors and auditors Y 5,500,000, total Y 55,500,000.

The accounts of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. show the surplus for the year, being balance of working a/c, is Y 428,556 which the directors have resolved to apply as follows: reward to the retired director, Y 3,000,000; balance carried forward to next year, yen 51,628,556.

## THE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.

Loss Heavier Than at First Estimated.

Enquiries made to-day regarding the burglary at the Lucio Diamond store, show that the loss was much greater than at first supposed. Further losses have since been discovered in consequence of the police requirements demanding a full detailed list of every article missing. This list has now been completed and shows that instead of being about one thousand dollars—as previously supposed—the total loss is estimated at exactly three thousand three hundred and ninety seven dollars. No clue had been received that is likely to lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the robbery but since there were many exclusive designs amongst the jewelled articles stolen, the police, having the particulars of them, think they will soon be able to lay their hands on some of the men who apparently belong to a gang of new-comers to the Colony. In company with a detective the manager took a trip round likely places in the town hoping to find some clue but the search revealed nothing.

## CHINESE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Dr Sun Yat Sen Throws Light on French Trouble.

Dr Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese Reform leader, has sent a letter to the editor of a Saigon newspaper, the Occident, France, etc., which throws light on the encounters between alleged Reformers and French soldiers on the Tonkin border by pointing out that part of the Imperialist force, 1,000 strong, which had joined the Reformers in Yunnan, made its peace with the Viceroy, by agreeing to attack the French outposts in the revolutionary uniform, and thus throw discredit on the Reform movement. They did so with heavy loss to the French. A good many of them then fled to the mountains of Tonkin to work as much mischief as possible to the Reform cause. The Doctor assures the French public that the frontier outrages are not the work of his men, and tells his Saigon friends that the Chinese revolution aims at overthrowing the French, sweeping away a rotten despotism, replacing it by a republic, and introducing up-to-date economic and social reforms in China.

## THE SMUGGLING OF ARMS INTO CHINA.

A Tokyo message states that the incident arising out of the seizure by two Chinese authorities at Chienchow of two sailing vessels containing arms and ammunition has been settled. All the arms have been confiscated, it having been shown that their presence on board was against Treaty obligations, and the persons responsible will be fined. The Japanese Government recognises the attitude of Chinese authorities as correct.—Koko Herald.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Wigg of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 28th at 11.55 a.m.—The recent typhoon has reached the neighbourhood of Wladivostok as an ordinary depression. Pressure has increased on the China coast and over Formosa, and it is now slightly above the normal over both areas. It remains low in the neighbourhood of the Bonins, and relatively so over the N.W. part of the China Sea.

Moderns N. E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.49 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow: FOGGY, DRIZZLE.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, moderate to showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: Same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

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